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No. 360 Secretary.

RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 25,000 and
is growing. It is the county
seat of Wayne County, and the
trading center of a rich agri-
cultural community. It is lo-
cated due east from Indianapolis
35 miles and 4 miles from the
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. It is a manu-
facturing city. It is also the
jobbing center of Eastern In-
diana and enjoys the retail trade
of the populous community for
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splen-
did streets, well kept yards, its
cement sidewalks, its beautiful
shade trees. It has 3 national
banks, 2 trust companies and 4
building associations with com-
bined resources of over \$5,000,000.
Number of factories 125; capital
invested \$7,000,000; with an an-
nual output of \$27,000,000, and
a payroll of \$2,700,000. The total
payroll for 1910 was approximately
\$6,300,000 annually.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight dif-
ferent directions from the city. In-
coming freight handled daily, 1-
750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight
handled daily, 1-750,000 lbs. The
number of passenger trains daily,
77. The annual post office
receipts amounting to \$100,000. The
total assessed valuation of the city,
\$15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.
Richmond is the greatest hard-
ware jobbing center in the state
and only second in general job-
bing interests to Indianapolis.

Richmond is producing a high grade
plant every 15 minutes. It is the
leader in the manufacture of
traction engines, and produces
more threshing machines, lawn
mowers, roller skates, grain drills
and burial caskets than any other
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres;
has a court house costing \$500,-
000; 10 public schools, with the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west under
construction; 2 parochial schools;
Baltimore college and the Indiana
Business College; five splendid
fire companies; 1000 houses;
Glen Miller park, the
largest and finest in the state;
Richmond's annual chautauqua;
seven hotels; municipal electric light
plant, under successful operation,
and a private electric light plant,
insuring competition; the oldest
public library in the state, ex-
cept one and the second largest,
60,000 volumes; 65 miles of
improved streets; 20 miles of
sewers; 25 miles of cement curbs
and gutter combined; 40 miles of
cement walks; and 20 miles of
brick walks. Thirty churches, in-
cluding the First Methodist, built
at a cost of \$250,000; the mem-
orial hospital, one of the most
modern in the world; the M. C. A.
building, erected at a cost of
\$100,000, one of the finest in the
state. The entire community of
Eastern Indiana and Western
Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond
holds as fine an annual art ex-
hibit. The Richmond Fall
Festival held each October is un-
like any other city holds a similar af-
fair. It is given in the interest
of the city and financed by the
business men.

Success awaiting anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

This Is My 51st Birthday

MAX FIEDLER.

Fidler, who ranks among the
musical conductors of Ger-
many, who came to America
to conduct the Boston
orchestra during the pres-
ent year, was born in Zittau, Ger-
many, December 31, 1859. His whole
life has been devoted to music. From
1884 until his acceptance of the pos-
ition with the Boston Symphony or-
chestra, Mr. Fidler was conductor of
the Hamburg orchestra and has been
a "guest conductor" he has
in Berlin, St. Petersburg,
Paris and New York. In 1882
he was the faculty of the famous
conservatory and in 1903 he
was its director.

Justus Buckwheat Flour gives
you genuine old line flour.

State to Have Real Printer.
Oklahoma printers are jubilant over
the new state printer bill passed at
the present session of the legislature.
The act provides for the election of
a state printer and requires candi-
dates to have at least eight years' ex-
perience as a journeyman printer, and
the term "journeyman printer" is de-
fined as a printer who has served an
apprenticeship of at least four years.

The Tariff Commission

Do not confuse the temporary Tariff Board with limited powers, which was created by the present congress and is now at work gathering information, and the proposal for a permanent tariff commission, which has been before the senate for three years. Concerning this proposal, during the present month the following dialogue took place in the senate. It is worth reading because there is in this short colloquy a fairly accurate epitome of the contemporary senate:

"Mr. Beveridge: It has been now just about three years ago that I introduced a bill for the appointment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. That bill was referred to the committee on finance. At the expiration of that congress, no action having been taken, it was reintroduced. At the last session I again introduced the bill, and senators all know there has been much discussion from time to time for three years, not only before the senate but before the country also. During the year the principle or the policy of the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission has been made a principal plank of the Republican platforms in many states, from ocean to ocean.

"In view, Mr. President, of the long period of time that the bill has been before the senate in the committee on finance, in view of the crystallization of public sentiment as expressed in emphatic planks of the platform of a great political party in many states, and in view of the earnest and broad recommendation which the president has just made to us, I should like to ask the chairman of the finance committee when we may expect a report of the bill to create a tariff commission?"

"Mr. Aldrich: The committee on finance will have a meeting tomorrow, and in view of what the senator from Indiana calls public opinion, or the crystallization of public opinion, I shall be very glad to bring the matter to the attention of the committee."

Mr. Aldrich is the chairman of the committee on finance. Indeed, it might almost be said that he is the committee on finance. That strategic position is one of the chief sources of his power. A promise from him to "bring the matter to the attention of the committee" is a joke, and Senator Beveridge said so, so far as he was able within the limitations of senatorial courtesy:

"Mr. Beveridge: . . . The senator from Rhode Island says that he will call the attention of his committee to this subject tomorrow morning. That, of course, Mr. President, is as satisfactory as the present exigencies of the situation would permit of. Many of us, and I think the country would have been better pleased if it had been done some time during the past three years, but better late than never.

"I would ask the senator from Rhode Island the further question whether it is the purpose of his committee to report this tariff commission bill out of the committee for the consideration of the senate?"

There is a good deal of difference between "bringing the matter to the attention of the committee" and reporting it out of the committee for action by the senate.

"Mr. Aldrich: Mr. President, I hope the senator from Indiana will bear with the committee until they can have an opportunity to investigate that question and decide it."

"Mr. Beveridge: My record for three years is proof that I am patient and forbearing. The committee has already had three years to consider it."

"Mr. Aldrich: I have great faith in the judgment of that committee, and I have no doubt they will take the matter up and act upon it as soon as they can."

Mr. Aldrich made his promise a little stronger.

"Mr. Beveridge: I might just as well say that while no senator who has been ardently supporting this proposition is going to transcend the proprieties I hope the senator will not take it that I put it any less strongly because I put it mildly and courteously. It is the hope of many senators that very early and very favorable action will be taken upon this matter. We shall expect it."

Mr. Aldrich adopted his best manner. He became suave, slightly satirical; but he yielded.

"Mr. Aldrich: Mr. President, the senator from Indiana is always courteous. I would not want to say that he is always mild, because that, perhaps is not a desirable characteristic for any man at all times. The senator can be perfectly certain that the committee on finance will give this question consideration. I realize that it has got to be met in some form or other, and I have no doubt that the committee will be ready to report on this question in the near future, certainly before he and I depart from this body, and I hope that the report will be satisfactory to the senator from Indiana when it is made.

"Mr. Beveridge: I would not ask the senator to express a more agreeable opinion than that which he has just uttered. But it must be earlier than the end of the session. Let it be clearly understood that we intend to have a permanent, genuine, non-partisan tariff commission. I thank the senator for the assurance which we may properly deduce from his last remarks especially."

—Mark Sullivan in Collier's for December 31.

Some Gossip Gathered From The Gay American Metropolis

(Palladium Special)

New York, Dec. 31.—The prompt trial and conviction of two Italian kidnappers and blackmailers in this city has given general satisfaction and it is hoped that the severity of the sentence in both cases will have a salutary and deterring effect upon other members of the altogether too numerous fraternity of the Black Hand. Judging from the experience of the year just ending, a considerable portion of the Italian population of New York seems to be making a living by blackmail, while those not engaged in that nefarious business furnish the victims and are living in constant fear of violence from the blackmailing fraternity. Travelers who have visited Italy during the present year, say that public safety throughout Italy has become greatly improved. This is not at all surprising in view of the fact that a large number of the worst Italian criminals has emigrated to this country, most of them finding a safe refuge and a profitable field in this city.

The patrons of one of the Brooklyn theaters, where the most blood-curdling thrillers in the line of melodrama are on the bill every night, were treated to an exciting scene which was not on the program and for which they had to pay no extra fee. One of the principal actors, some say also the best and most natural, in the show was an old timber wolf, which did its "stunt" behind a thin wire net, almost invisible from the audience in the subdued light on the stage. During one of the performances the wolf, tired of his confinement, broke down the net and leaped into the auditorium. The yells and screams of the spectators frightened the animal and it tried to get back to the stage. Finding its way blocked on every side, the wolf became frantic and snapped to the right and left, which greatly increased the

scare. Finally a policeman, who had heard the turmoil, fought his way into the midst of the panic-stricken crowd and, single-handed, "tackled" the wolf. He choked the animal into submission, but was badly bitten and scratched in the attempt. Burglars are having a gay time, a regular carnival, in the Bronx. For weeks burglars have been busy in all parts of the Bronx, but during Christmas week they worked harder than ever. During that one week they entered more than twenty houses and stores and stole property valued in the aggregate at more than \$10,000. Even stores supposed to have been watched by private watchmen, were robbed. Strange to say not a single one of the victims ever caught a glimpse of the intruders and nobody is able to give a description of the burglar or burglars. Neither the regular police force nor the detectives stationed in the Bronx district have been able to find any trace of the malefactors and the residents of the Bronx are asking themselves what the police department is good for "anyhow."

The firemen in the downtown business district had a rather unusual experience the other day, when a fire broke out in two vaults in the Metropolitan Fire Insurance building on Park Place. When the firemen arrived upon the scene they found that the fire had originated in some mysterious manner in the lower steel vault and had worked its way into the vault above. Heavy steel doors with combination locks, confronted the firemen and to get at the fire they had to become safe-breakers. It took them fully two hours to batter down the lower door and nearly as long for the upper. Even then they could not reach the seat of the fire until they had broken the inner steel doors of the various compartments.

An Old Friendship.
The confirmed ear biter spoke sadly: "You told me," he said, "that Wilkin-son was the sort of man one got to know very easily. You understand it. We got to know each other so quickly that when, at the end of the first half hour of our acquaintance, I tried to touch him for 2 shillings he said he never lent money to his intimates because that was the way old friendships got broken up."—London Globe.

How's This?
We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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1719—First issue of the Boston Gazette.
1775—General Montgomery, commanding the American forces, killed in the assault on Quebec.
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1857—Canada adopted the decimal system of public accounts.
1909—Hakki Bey appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

TOLSTOY.

One Sunday morning a few weeks ago an old man lay dead in a little hut by the side of a railroad track. He was dressed in the rough blouse and the heavy boots of the Russian peasant—a costume he had worn for many years.

He died early on the Sunday morning. And the peasants who loved him flocked to the place. Some knelt inside the hut and some knelt outside and prayed for the soul of the old man with the white beard who lay in his little bed.

True, the "holy synod" of the holy Greek church had forbidden that any prayers should be said for the repose of the soul of this old man, but—

You cannot stop the silent prayer of a soul by any earthly injunction.

Why the pitiful scene? It was because the old man who lay there dead was a Christian democrat. He believed in a liberal brotherhood of man. He literally lived the truths of the Sermon on the Mount. And the "holy church" protested against this teaching and living of Christianity.

This old man of eighty years was a great man of letters—one of the greatest of his century. He was titled and rich. And yet—

In peasant costume and living the peasant's daily life he taught the common people, who heard him gladly, the lesson of human equality; taught it, and what was better, lived it!

He was like the man who came to this earth 2,000 years ago to teach the same truth—and live it—and die for it.

Is it impious to liken them? The one was born in another man's stable, buried in another man's tomb; his last pillow was thorns, his first companions were cattle, and his last companions were thieves, and—

Was not Leo Tolstoy his true disciple?

He who said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," found in the soul of Tolstoy an altar upon which the truth forever flamed.

And the kneeling peasants, wondering in their simple minds at the strange greatness and the great goodness of the old man lying dead in the hut—they knew.

And the world knows.

"I wonder why God made me," said Mrs. Faber bitterly. "I'm sure I don't know where was the use of making me."

"Perhaps not much yet," replied Dorothy, "but then he isn't done with you yet. He is making you now, and you don't like it."

The fragment is from one of George Melvill's books and contains a truth we sometimes forget—namely: We are not yet made.

We are in process of making. We cannot see the use of struggle and sorrow, discipline and chastisement, because we cannot see the end of things. If we could see we would not be so impatient.

Patience is courage plus fortitude. It is the mark of greatness. Impatience is the mark of feebleness or of ignorance. The impatient man looks at horses; the patient man trains the horse to do his will.

Patience is peace. And in peace of mind and soul there is strength. The impatient man is vacillating, erratic, ineffectual.

The patient man co-operates with God, who is all patient, in the making of himself.

Patience is at the bottom of all success. Every mistake Napoleon ever made was on account of his impatience.

What a marvel of patience was George Washington! It was his fortitude to defeat that own him distinction. When his rugged Continental army was beaten back in battle he began again the patient work of reorganization.

The colonial congress failed to properly support him, the colonial newspapers abused him, soldiers deserted him, but like a stone wall stood Washington.

And Lincoln! His patience was almost phenomenal. The press abused him for what he did and did not do. His generals often disobeyed orders until he got a patient man, U. S. Grant. And through it all he was "the patient, kind, forescanning man."

The great mind knows it can afford to wait.

Be patient. God is not through making you yet. If he can afford to be patient with you you can afford to be patient with your self and with others.

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Liberal Government to Have the Opportunity it Desires

(Special Cable from the International News Service.)

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Dec. 31.—With the election

finished and no material change in the strength of the political parties, speculation is rife as to what will happen when parliament meets again after the holidays. There seems little doubt that the liberal government will be allowed to carry out in full their program which will bring about

than any man living now has seen. That Ireland will get home rule is a foregone conclusion, and with the prospect that the king will if necessary create a sufficient number of peers to make the house of lords liberal, that august body of men now sitting in the gilded chamber will undoubtedly lose no time in giving up their vote rather than being swamped with an influx of new members who scorn their most sacred traditions.

Nobody, probably not even Mr. Balfour, will pity the unhappy lords, who have nobody but themselves to blame for their sudden downfall. It is their own high handed manner, their own total disregard of the British constitution which has destroyed them. For more than two centuries they had respected the resolution passed by the house of commons in 1678, that the house of lords had no right to meddle in finance. In 1766 William Pitt, tory prime minister told them again that legislation and taxation were not the same thing, and that concurrence of the peers and the crown to a tax was only necessary to clothe it with the form of law. Later on, in 1841, they were again plainly told so by Lord Roseberry, and as late as in 1908 the present leader of the conservative party, Mr. Balfour, said: "It is the house of commons, not the house of lords, which settles the financial system." This was confirmed later in the same year by Lord Lansdowne, who nevertheless a year later attacked Lloyd George's budget and moved the resolution that rejected it.

When the lords rejected the budget they signed their own political death sentence, which is now to be carried out. After barring every road to democratic progress the British house of lords, in its old form is about to be buried, and it will rest forever afterward in a suicide's grave at which not a single honest tear will be shed.

The young republic of Portugal is not only suffering from serious domestic trouble, but is also in desperate need of money which must be forthcoming before the end of the year.

Practically every bank and financier in London has been approached, but in every case a refusal has been the result, and as the result in Paris has been quite the same the Portuguese government is at its wits end and is contemplating a sale of treasures of the numerous palaces as a solution of its difficulties. Art dealers in London and Paris are naturally very much on the qui vive for there are several Hobeins of immense value in the Necessidades palace, and one very well known firm of Hebrew dealers has made several tentative offers to the government for their purchase.

Considerable surprise has been expressed lately at the policy of the board of admiralty in consigning battleships to the scrap heap which had obviously many years of useful work before them. As a matter of fact this policy has had to be adopted because the fleet does not possess, at the present time, sufficient men to man these vessels as well as the dreadnoughts and super dreadnoughts that are so rapidly coming into commission. The authorities are at their wits end to find men in sufficient numbers to satisfy the ever growing demands of the fleet.

Admiral Wilson and his colleagues on the board of admiralty are unanimous in their opinion that from thirteen to fourteen thousand additional men are required next year, and an intimation was conveyed to the treasury a short time ago, that this extra number would be asked for in the naval estimate next year. The treasury, however, immediately placed its veto on this proposal, and intimated that nothing like so large an increase could be sanctioned. Negotiations between the two departments then took place and it was agreed that six thousand should be the outside limit to the personnel of the fleet asked for in the estimate of 1912.

The seriousness of this decision and the handicap under which the navy is placed, can well be realized when it is stated that there is not an admiral on the active list at the moment who does not regard ten thousand men as the lowest possible number that should be added next year.

It is agreed, moreover, throughout the service, that the present system of nucleus crews is in many respects a sham. The fleets manner by these would be practically useless in time of war, until such time as the reserves could be called upon. Some of the crews of our battleships and cruisers are insufficient to keep the ships in fighting trim, and practically the whole of their time is taken up in routine duties, leaving but little space to drill them in the work they would be called upon to understand in time of emergency. When the annual maneuvers take place, the naval stations are denuded of men, and sailors have had to be withdrawn from the hospital before today to take their places in the fleet, though manifestly far from being well. Each year sees a number of huge vessels added to the navy, but no steps are taken to see that the recruiting keeps pace with construction.

In a short time it will be possible to travel from London to Peking in nine and one-half days, for it is stated that the Russian government intends to build a railway from the Baikal Lake,

on the Siberian line, through the Gobi desert to Peking direct. It is further stated that China consents to this plan.

When built this line will enable travelers to journey from Berlin to Peking, in eight and a half days, or from London in nine and a half, the road being curtailed by over 600 miles.

The only really novel portion of this statement is that which declares that China is a consenting party.

It will be remembered that this rail line will through the Gobi desert was spoken of at a time that the American government made their famous proposals for the neutralizing of the Manchurian lines, and that at that time China showed some opposition; nor is it quite correct to say that the Russian government will build the entire line but is pretty certain that the 900 miles from Khatanga to Peking in Chinese territory will be built by the Chinese themselves. For this purpose, however, they must borrow money.

A further statement in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that the new line will be built by 1913 is exceedingly improbable even when we take the fact into consideration that no engineering difficulties are to be encountered.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Children's clothes are always a problem for the mother who makes them at home. But even the baby may profit by the suggestions here given. For his or her imperial majesty a creeping frock may be made by stitching an extra piece of material, 19 by 10 inches, to the center back of any plain dress or slip. Attach by means of buttons and buttonholes. This band is adjusted after putting on the dress, which it keeps down over the underclothes and stockings while the baby is enjoying himself on the floor.

In sewing the vents of children's dresses which usually receive the hardest wear the continuous placket is the best to use. This is a straight strip of material cut on a lengthwise thread and sewed to the edges of the placket in a straight seam. The seam is folded in the middle, and the other end is then hemmed in position. The band is turned back on the side of the placket, overlapping the outside so as to form a facing. On the under side it forms a small extension flap.

Mitten ties are here. Look up your scraps of velvet, plush or cloth to keep the children's hands warm in the winter. To secure a pattern have the child place his hand on a piece of paper, fingers together and thumb out, and draw around it. Round out the upper edge so as to allow plenty of room. Cut two sections for each hand and bind the wrist openings with silk tape.

Game For Children.
This is but a variation of the old game of hickory, dickory dock, but it will amuse small children by the hour and teach them to count at the same time.

Take a piece of thin board or heavy cardboard about twenty inches square. On it draw a circle eighteen inches in diameter and divide it into twelve sections, numbering them like the hours of a clock. Make a small top from half a spool and spin it in the center of the circle. The number of the section in which the top stops indicates the amount scored by the player. Any score from 50 to 250 may be decided on, and the player who first reaches this amount has won the game.